BOMBAY COURIER.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1798. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

VOL. XXI.] *SATURDAY OCTOBER 5,* 1811. [NUMBER 996.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the general Quarterly Sale of WOOLLENS and METALS and other STORES as hereafter enumerated will take place on the 15th of October next.

COARSE CLOTHS,

Red White List,
Blue White do.
Aurora Striped do.
Aurora White do.
Yellow Striped do.
Sky Blue do.
Grass Green do.
Emerald Green do.
French Green do.
Popinjay do.
Scarlet do.
French Yellow do.
White do.
Pale Yellow do.
Orange do.
Buff do.
French Grey do.
Pea Green do.
Violet Purple do.
Crimson do.

SECOND CLOTHS.

Scarlet,
Blue,
Emerald Green,
Yellow,
Popinjay,
Black,
Crimson.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

Blue,
Scarlet,
Yellow,
Green,
White
Black,
Bright Yellow,
Buff,
Orange,
Sky Blue,
Pompadore,
Yellow for Facings.

LONG ELLS.

Scarlet,
Red,
Black,
Yellow,
Emerald Green,
Blue,
Popinjay.

BROAD ELLS.

Green,
Yellow,
Popinjay,
Red,
Scarlet,
Blue.

METALS.

COPPER.

Sheathing,
Thick,
Round,
Square,
Oblong,
Raised Bottoms,
Shot,
Bolts,
Jappan,
Plates,

IRON.

English Square,
Ditto Flat,
¾ Inch Square,
½ do. do.
Bolt Iron,
Lead,
Red Lead,
Steel Fagots.

GLASS.

Window,

ARTICLES OF THE DESCRIPTION FORMERLY RETAILED.

Felt Scarlet,
Ditto Black.

MEDLEYS.

Blue,
Grey.

DOUBLE COLOURED.

Scarlet & Green,
Scarlet & Blue.

LADIES CLOTH.

Scarlet,
Corbeau,
Blue.

KERSEYMERE.

Scarlet,
Mixtures,
Mock.

BAIZE.

Blue,
Green,

CAMBLETS.

Blue,
Scarlet
Black.

THICKSETS.

White,
Nankeen,
Slate,
Yellow.

BLANKETS.

White,
Coloured.

JEAN.

White,
Woollen Cord,
Marseilles Dimity,
Printed Quilting,
Worsted Netting,
Cotton ditto,
Silk ditto.
Calico Shirting,
Irish Linen,
Printed Cotton,
Shawls Square,
Ditto Long
Sarcenets,
Native Turbans,
French Cambric,
Lawn bordered Printed,
Cambric Handkerchief,

HOSIERY.

Women's Stockings,
Men's ditto,
Half ditto,
Night Caps,
Fleecy.

FLANNEL.

Welsh,
Salisbury,
Embossed.

Welton Carpeting,
Floor Cloth,
Embossed Cloth,
Do. Broad Ells,
Bed Ticking.
Saddle Cloths,
Horse Cloths,
Plushes,
Shalloons,
Table Linen.

VELVETS.

Black,
White Cotton,
Crimson,
Blue,
Sky Blue,
Scarlet,
Green.

Silk Pocket Handkerchief,
Woollen Caps.

GENERAL STORES.

Augers.
Axes { Broad, Pole.
Axeltrees with Handles for Grinding Stones,
Bolts { Brass Springs, Ditto Flush, Ditto Socket.
Bolts Iron.
Boxes Iron { For Linen with two Heaters; Do. do. one do.; Smoothing without do.; Stand for do.
Bick Iron Smiths.
Bill Hooks.
Bureaus Brass Furniture.
Clamps { Brass for Chest; Do. for Scruitores; Iron for Chest.
Compasses Caliper,
Chizles Caulker,
Castors of Sorts Brass
Grid Iron { Fluted; Iron
Hinges { Iron Side; Brass Balcony; Do. Scruitores; Do. Side.
Hasps with Staple { Iron, Do. without Staple, Brass.
Handles Iron for Screws
Hammers small Coppering
Locks { Iron Drawer; Brass single bolted Pad; Do. Drawer; Do. Cupboard; Do. Scruitores; Brass Bramahs Patent Pad; Do. Drawer or Cupboard; Do. Bramahs Patent Desk; Do. do. Door; Iron do. do.
Mauls { Double Headed, Pin, Top
Mills { Coffee, Pepper.
Nails { Brass Burnished Nails, Wire.
Oil Leather Preservative.
Pestle & Mortar { Brass, Iron, Marble.
Punch Still,
Plyers,
Plane Iron,
Pins Brass of Sorts,
Rat Traps { Spring, Wire,
Rings { Brass Pictures, Ditto Curtains, Ditto Screws for Pictures, Still,
Rules Carpenter two foot,
Rod Iron,
Sawsets,
Screws { Brass, Cotton, Male, Wrenches.
Shears
Supporters for Pictures
Saws Fith
Tin Plates single
Vice Bench
Wire Brass of Sorts.

The value of the Lots of Goods to be sold, will be fixed for the convenience of the Purchasers at a Standard of from one thousand to ten thousand Rupees; the latter amount will not be exceeded on any account, unless it should be for an Article not capable of being divided.

The Goods will be sold to the highest bidder, and 10 per cent must be paid down by the purchaser as a security for the clearance of the goods purchased.

The Goods to be paid for as cleared and no discount will be admitted on prompt payment.

The English hundred weight to be received for three Surat Maunds.

The public are hereby assured that no private or intermediate sales of the Company's Europe Imports will be made, on any consideration whatever, until the next Quarterly General Sales, except of damaged Goods.

The Goods purchased at one sale to be cleared before the period fixed for the ensuing one, in failure of which the 10 per cent deposite will be forfeited to, and the uncleared resold on account of, the Company at each ensuing sale.

The Goods purchased are permitted to be export d to any of the British Dependencies in India, as well as the Ports in the Persian Gulph; (the exclusive Trade to which, as hitherto retained in regard to European Staples on their own account by the Hon'ble Company is now intended and may be considered as, qualifiedly, laid open) since, as it is not meant to consign in future British Imports to any of the Stations Subordinate to the Presidency for sale on account of Government, those Markets will therefore remain open to the Purchasers at the Company's sales at the Presidency, but not to other Importers on private Ships from Great Britain, as far as respects the trade to the Gulph of Persia.

No Woollens or Metals are, however, allowed to be exported from the Presidency to China.

These conditions will be strictly adhered to, or timely notice given of any alteration to which they may become liable, nor will any indulgence of an extension of the limited period for the clearance of the goods be conceded.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26th September 1811.

સરકારી જાહેર ખબર થાએ
એવીજે જનરલ ફોવાટરલી શેલ
ખાને તરેલ મહીનાનો લીલાંકુ બનાત
વ ધાતુ વ બીજી જનશો કેહલ બખા
પરમાણે તા ૧૫ મી અકતોબર ઇંને
૧૮૧૧ રે થાશે *

બનાત બારી

રાતી શરેદ ફોરની — આશમાની
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કુ એ મ

નારંગી—આશમાંની—લીલી—ઘેલી—પોપટના·રંગની—ઝાલી—ફીરમીજી *

ઉ ચી

આશમાંની—નારંગી—પીલી—લીલી—શ્રેદ—ઝાલી—પીલી ખુલી—લગાવી—આરંજી—આશમાંની·ખુલી—પાતલી·નાં·ઝરમાંની—પીલી·ફેશીગની *

પટુ·ખાંબી

નારંગી—રાતી·ખાંબી—ઝાલી—પીલી—લીલી·ખુલી—આશમાંની—પોપટનાં·રંગની *

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નરાંખુ—શીવીગ—જાકુ—ગોલ—ચોરશ—ઓબલાં·પોલી·ઝરતાં·લાંખુ—રેજીટ·બાટિમ—શાટ—ખગારી·આને·બોટ—જાંપન·નરાંખુ—ચાઝીઓ *

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અંગારેજી·ચોરશ—પટા·નનંરજી *

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જીએન

શ્રેદ *

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મારશેલ·ડીમીટી—પીરીનટીટ·કુલ્હદીગ—વરટીટ·નેટીગ—ઝાપશી·નેટીગ—રેશમી·નેટીગ—ઝાલી·ઝાશી·નેટીગ—ઓરીશ·લોનીન—પારીનટીટ·ઝાટેન·એટલે·ઢીટ—શાલો·ચઝીની—શાલો·બાંબી—રેશંમનુ·ઝાપર·શાલશનેટ—પાગારીઓ—ઝરંશીશી ઝાંમરીઝ—ઝાંમરીઝના·ત્રુમાલ·ઝીનારરદાર—હંશી·ઉઆને·ખોઝરી·શાંમાંન તજઆર·ઝીધેલો—બાએરીનાં·ઉશટા ઝીન—ઉશટાઝીન·બાએરાનાં—અરધાં·ઉશટાઝીન—રાતની·ટોપી·ફેરવાની—ફુલુશી *

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અખબલ

ઝાલી—શ્રેડ·ઝાપશી—ઝીરમીજી—આશમાંની—ખુલી·આશમાંની—નારંગી—લીલી—રેશમી·ત્રુમાલ—લોઝરી·ટોપીઓ *

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ઔગાર—ઝુરાડો—પોલી—બાંબી—આશ·ઝતરા·હથીઆર·શાપ્ર·ઝરવાનાં·તેનો—બોજટ—પીતલી·ઝમાંની—પીતલી·ઝલશી—પીતલી·શીટી ઝ—લોખંડી·બોજટ—એરેન·બાઝશીશ—બેનીન·ઝરવાનો·બે·વીટનો—એઝ·ઉટનો—શ્રુમુખીગ·વગાર·વીટનો—ઉશટાંન·તેની—ધુકારની·એરેન—ઝોજતાં—બીરોનો·પીતલી·શાંમાંન—ઝલોમપશ·આને·ત્રુનાંનાં·ચાપરા—પીતલી·પેટીનાં—પીતલી·ઉશાકુતરીનાં—લોખંડી·પેટીનાં—ગીઆલી·ઝર·ઝંમપાશ—ઝલઝાતીની·ચીનીઓ—પીતલનાં·ઝીઆશટર·તરે·તરેનાં—ગરેલ—ઝુલુટીટ—લોખંડી—મીજાગરાં—લોખંડી·બાનુનાં—પીતલી·ઝાટ શ્રુને—પીતલી·ઉશાકુતરીનાં—પીતલી·ઝીનારીનાં—બારનાંથી·ઝરી·ઉશટાપરી·શાતે—લોખંડી—લોખંડી·ઉશટાપરીનાં—પીતલી—લોખંડી·દશાતા·ઉશાકુકુતાં—તરાંખુ·જરવાના·હથોરા—ટાલાં—ખનાં·લોખંડી—પીતલી·એઝ·ગાજનો·ઝરે·લાવુ—પીતલી·ખંનાં—પીતલી·ઝબટનાં—પીતલી·ઉશાકુતરીનાં—ટાંલાં—પીતલી·બરમાં·પટેને—પેર·લાઝ—પીતલી·ખંનનાં·તથા ઝબટના—પીતલી·બરમાંજ·પોટે—રાકાંશ·લાઝ—દરવાજાનાં·પીતલી—પાટંનડાશ·લાઝ—દરવાજાનાં·પાડેનદાશ·ટાલાં·લોખંડી—હથોરા—બે·મોરાંનાં—મેખી—લોડાંનાં·દશાતાનાં—જાતનીઓ—ઝાવાની—મરીની—ખીલા—પીતલનાં·માંધાંની·ચુડો—તાંત—ચાંબરાંને·ખગારવાનુ·તેલ—હમાંમદશાના—પીતલી—લોડાંનાં—મારબલ·ઝતરાનાં—ધુકારની·ઢીનીઓ—ચાંમડાં—રોદાંના·પાતો—પીતલી·મેખોંન રે·તરેની—ઉદરનાં·દરપાં—ઝમાંનોની—તાંતનાં—ઝરીઓ—પીતલી·પીઝટરની—પીતલી·ઝુરતીનનની—પીતલી·ઉશાઝકુ·પીઝટરનાં—તીખાંનાં—શ્રુતારની·બે·ઝુટી—લોડાંની·ઉઽ—ઉશાકુકુ—પીતલી—ઝપારાનાં—ઉશાકુકુ·દાકુનાં·ઝાંમનાં—રેનચીશ·ઉશાઝકુ—બાગાની·ઝાતરો—પીઝટરનાં·ઢીરાં—શાશાટીશ—ઝલઉનાં·પતરાં·મેખો રી—શેગારો·બાંઝનો—પીતલની·તારો·તરે·તરેની *

ખાટ·વેચશે·તેની·ઝીમત·ખરીદારોની·ઢીમત·આઝઝ·કુપીઆ·એઝ·હુનાર થીતે·કુપીઆ·દશ·હુનાર·તોરીઝ·ઠરાવશે·દશ·હુનારથી·વતી·ઝીમત·થાએ તેવો·ખાટ·નહી·ઝરશે·પેણ·જે·જનશને બીગર·ઝરાનો·ન·ઘટે·તેનો·ખાટ·જીઆદા·ઝીમતનો·થશે *

જેઝોઉ·શારી·ઝીમત·આપવા·કુલો રેહેશે·તેને·માલ·વેચાતો·આપશે·ને·તે કુને·દર·શેઝરે·ટકા ૧૦ માલ·વેચાતો·લીધો·હશે·તે·વખારમાંથી·ઝાડવા·શાકુ·જોખી·નીમો·રાખવા *

જે·માલ·વખારમાંથી·બાર·ઝાડશે·તે·માલનાં·પેજશા·આપીને·માલ·બાર ઝાડવો·ને·જે·પજશા·આપતા·જશે·તેનાં·ચીઆજ·વટાવ·મજરે·આપશે·નહી

અંગારેજી·હેનદરવટ·શ્રુરતી·મંત ૩ જેખે·તોલી·જીજીએ *

શરબેને·ખબર·એવીજે·શરઝારી·વીલાએતી·માલ·વેચવા·કુટઝલ·વીઝરી·ઝોટરલી·શેલ·આને·તરેણ·મહીનાંનો·લીલાંકુ·થાએ·તાં·શ્રુધી·ઝરશ્રુ·નહી·પેણ·ખરાબ·માલ·થએલોઢે·તે·વેચોજરો

જે·માલ·પેલી·વીઝરીમાં·ખરીદ·ઝીધો·હશે·તે·માલ·આવતી·વીઝરીનોદારો·નીમીઓ·હશે·તેની·અગાકુ·ઝાડી લજનાએ·નહી·લેજ·ગીઆતો·ટકા ૧૦ નો·જાંમીન·રાખેઢે·તે·શરઝાર·દાખલ·થાશે·ને·જે·માલ·રહેલો·હશેતે·આવતી·વીઝરીમો·શરઝારનાં·ઝીશાબે·વેચો·જરો *

જે·માલ·ખરીદ·ઝરશેતે·ઝીકુશતાંનમાં·અંગારેજી·ત્રુલઝમાં·લેજનવાને·કુંઝમ·આપશે·ને·અરબશતાંનનાં·તાકુઝામાં·અબુશેર·તથા·બશરા·વગેરાં·તાંહાં લેજનવાને·કુંઝમ·આપશે·એ·મઝાંનોમો·વીલાએતી·માલ·લેજનવાની·મનાઇ·આજ·દંન·શ્રુધી·હતી·જે·શરઝાર·પોતાંનાં·ઝીશાબે·મોઝલતો·હતો·હવે·એ·તારીખથી·નહી·મોઝલીને·વેપારીઓને·માલ·તે·મઝાંનમાં·લજનાએ·એ શરઝારની·મતલબ·તે·શાકુ·વીલાએતી·માલ·અજનાં·તાકુઝામાંથી·બાહેરનાં·ત્રુલઝમાં·શરઝારનાં·હવનમાંમો·વેચવા·નહી·જશે·તે·શાકુ·તે·મઝાનો·શરઝારી·માલ·વેચતો·લેશે·તેને·તાંહાં·મોઝલવાને·ઝાંમ·લાગશે·પેણ·જેઝાંઇ·માલ·વીલાએતથી·વેપારી·બારઝશેમોલાવીઓ·હશે·તે·માલને·અરબશતાંનમાં·લજનવાને·રજા·નથી *

બંનાત·વ·ધાતુ·એ·જીનશ·અહીથી બંદર·ચીનમાં·લજનવાનો·કુંઝમ·નથી

ઉપર·લખેલા·ઝરાર·પરમાંણે·ચાલવુને·જેઝાંઇ·ઝંમી·જાશતી·ઝરવુ·હશે·તેની·ખબર·પરથંમ·આપી·જશે·તે·માલ ઝાડવાને·મુદત·નીમેલીઢે·તેમાં·વદતી મુદત·આપવાની·પરમાંનગી·થાશેનહી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt.
In the Office of Country Correspondence;

શ્રી

ષ્ણમ્રગીક્યાણંચષેઘ ધેણે
છેજીષેંનમ્રષ્ઞમ્રપઠક્ત ઉષ્ક
મ્ણષેતીમ્રમણીન્યાચેષ્ણની ઘમ્ર
તધેણીપઙીષ્ણ મ્રીમષધ્ઞ ઉછી
મ્યાપ્રમણેતાણીષ ૧૬ મણે ણમ્ર
ઞેંઘમષ્ણ ૧૮૧૧ ઞેઈંક

યાણીષેંષેમ્યાઘરી

ઘમ્રનમઙી મ્રઞષ્ણમ્રનમ્રીમ્રગી ઘષ્ણનીષ્ણમ્રનમ્રીમ્રગી મ્રંચગી ણમ્રમ્રનીમ્રગી મ્રચંગીષ્ણમ્રનમ્રી મ્રગી ઘઙમ્રણેણમ્રનીમ્રગી ઘષ્ણ નીઝઉ ણીચણીચાંગીચેંચગાચી ણીચણી ણીચણીમ્રંગીજી પોળ ઠચંગી મ્રચંગી મ્રંગીજીણીઞ ઉ ષ્ણમ્રેઘ નીઘંણી ઘમ્રમ્ઘપ્ય પેમ્રગઘેંચંગાચી ણ્મ્રેંચગ્રેમ્ય પેમ્રમ્રેઙીચંગાચી પ્રેમ્રેંગી મ્ર મ્રચમ્રની મ્રીચનીગી જીષજી મ્રંચગી ઘષ્ણની ણીચણી ણી ઘઉ પોળ્ઠગંગી મ્રઉ મ્રીચ મીંગી ણેચી ઘષ્ણની મ્રચંગી ણીપઉ ણીચણી ષ્ણમ્રેઘ મ્રઉ ણીપઉણેચઙી મ્રગણી ઘચ્રંગી ઘષ્ણનીજીઉ પાતઉ મ્રમ્રચમ્રની ણીપઉપ્રેણીગંચી ઠતુમ્રંચી મ્રચંગી મ્રણેી મ્રઉ ણીપઉ ણીચણીજીઉ ઘષ્ણની પોળ્ઠચંગી ઠતુમ્રણી ણીચણી ણીપઉ પોળ્ઠચંગી મ્રણેી મ્ર ચંગી ઘષ્ણની ઞેજી તાર્યે લીધીગં મ્રડે ઘવેષ્ટે ચેનષ પેઘમ્રંગમ્ઘણર્ષેસંચી ઞેક્ષામ્રંઘ ગીણીઘઠમં શાઠ ષેષ્ઠમ્ઘ ણષેષ્ઠગઙી ફ્યાંઙંચ ચામ્પ્યા પ્રેચેંડ ઈંગ્રેજીચોનષ ઈંગ્રેજી ઙઞે પાનિણઈચાચે ઘર્ષે ઈ ચાચે પ્રેચેજીષ્ણગડ્યા મ્રણીષ્ઞ ષેંજીન તીઞયાચેમ્રમ્રે મ્રચ ણીડમ્રન્યાચ્યામ્રચ ગીનણમ્ર નમ્રતીચ્યાણીમ્રપયાણમ્રેમ્યા છે ત્યા મ્રંચગીપ્રેષ૭ મ્રઉપ્રેષ૭ મ્રષ્ટેઉ ઘષ્ણની મ્રચેજીચંગી જીચંગી મ્રચંગીપણીચણી મ્રચંગીપણેષ્ણની પ્રેજીમ્રમ્રણ્ય મ્ર ચંગી મ્રણંઉચંગી ઘષ્ણની મ્રન્યાણમ્રીચ મ્રચંગી મ્રેઉમ્રેમ્ર ચેષ ઘષ્ણની ણીચણી મ્રન્યા ઘઉ૭ ઘષ્ણની મ્રચંગી મ્રઉ

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SIXTH LOTTERY

FOR THE

IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA,

ESTABLISHED

By the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

AND

CONDUCTED BY THE

OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT,

Under the immediate directions of Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME

OF THE

SIXTH LOTTERY.

1	Prize of		100,000
2	Ditto of	50,000 each,	100,000
3	Ditto of	20,000	60,000
6	Ditto of	10,000	60,000
10	Ditto of	5,000	50,000
14	Ditto of	1,000	14,000
1440	Ditto of	100	1,44,000
1476	Prizes.		5,28,000
4524	Blanks		
	Applicable to the Improvement of Calcutta, and the Expences of the Lottery,		72, 000
6,000	Tickets.	Sa. Rs.	6,00,000

1ft.—The fiftieth drawn Ticket on the laft day, will be entitled to one of the Prizes of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

2d.—The Prizes with the exception of the Tickets fold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, without deduction, thirty days after the Drawing fhall have been completed; in like manner, the Prizes drawn amongft Tickets, fold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid by the Agents at thofe Prefidencies, refpectively, fo foon as the neceffary adjuftment thereof can be tranfmitted to the Agents.

3d.—The Drawing will commence on the 1ft January, 1812.

4th.—The Price of fuch Tickets as may remain unfold after the 20th December next, will be raifed to Sicca Rupees 110 for each Ticket, untill the period fixed for the commencement of the Drawing; when the Tickets unfold, will be liable to fuch further progreffive increafe of Price, as the Commiffioners fhall judge proper.

5th.—Tickets figned by A. TROTTER, Eq. officiating Superintendent of the Lotteries, will be ready for Sale at the Bank of Bengal, on the 4th September next.

6th.—A fupply of Tickets will be forwarded to Meffrs. HARRINGTON and Co at Madras, and Meffrs. FORBES and Co at Bombay, as foon as may be practicable, to be fold at thofe Prefidencies.

7th.—Prize Tickets in the late Lotteries will be received in Payment of Tickets in the prefent Lottery.

A. TROTTER,
Officiating Superintendent.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th August 1811.

N. B. Meffrs. FORBES and Co. have received for fale a fupply of Tickets of the fixth Calcutta Lottery, which may be had on application at their Office, at 110 Rupees per Ticket, Ready Money or in exchange for Prizes in the late Lotteries. Great inconvenience having arifen from applications for Tickets from out ftations, and Remittances through the Pay Office in payment for the fame, it is requefted hat thofe desirous of purchasing Tickets and who may not have accounts with Meffrs. FORBES and Co. will make the neceffary Remittances to their Agents at Bombay to whom the Tickets will accordingly be delivered.

Bombay, 27th September 1811.

Advertisement.

IT is particularly requefted that all Perfons having claims upon the Eftate of the late Dr. THORPE will fend them for payment without delay to Mrs. THORPE, Adminiftratrix to the Eftate of the deceafed.

Bombay 25th September 1811.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Madeira Wine, imported on account of the Hon'ble Company in September laſt, and the remainder of the India Market Madeira imported in October 1809, will continue for ſale by retail for ready money, at the undermentioned prices, from the preſent date to the end of the year.

Perſons applying for Wine are requeſted to depute truſty people for the purpoſe of ſeeing the Pipes filled up, and delivered from the Warehouſe, as the Warehouſe-keeper is not reſponſible for any after the purchaſe is made.

No Wine will be delivered before the price be paid in, except in the inſtance of Purchaſes, made by Meſſes of Corps, which will be allowed to receive the Wine, and to pay for the ſame by monthly inſtalments, in Sums not leſs than one fourth of the value of each Pipe.

	India Market imported in Oct. 1809.	London Market imported in Sept. 1810.	India Market imported in Sept. 1810.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1811. October - per Pipe at - - —	433	409	392
November - Ditto - - - —	438	414	397
December - Ditto - - - —	443	419	402

One moiety of the above Prices to be paid by the purchaſers of Hogſheads.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

ROBERT KITSON,
Import Warehouſe-keeper.

Bombay, 1ſt October 1811.

શરકારી • જાહીર • ખબર

એવીજે • જે • મદીરા • વખત • આને • શ્રી • મદીરાની • શરાબ • માશ • શપતેબર • મધે • શરકારના • કબાજે • આવીછતે • તથા • જડીઆન • મારકીટની • મદીરા • આને • કીકુશ તાંનના • બાજાર • મદીરા • શરાબ • માશ • અકટોબર • શને ૧૮૧૮ મધે • આવી • કતી તે • મધેની • રકેલીછતે • શરવે • થોડી • થોડી • કરીને • એ • તારીખથીતે • એ • વરશ • પુડ • થાએ • તાંકું • થુકી • રોકડે • નાંણે • નીચે • જણેલી • કીમત • આપક • વેચીશુ *

જે • આદમીઓ • દાડુ • લેવા • ચાશે • તેડુને • માલમ • કરીએચને • તેડુએ • પોતીકુ • શા ડુ • એતીબારી • આદમી • દાડુનાં • પીપ • ભરેખાંછતે • જોવા • શાડુ • તથા • વખારમાંથી • પી પ • લેવા • શાડુ • મુકવુ • કાંએજે • વેરોજકીપર • આને • શરકારના • વખારદાર • ખરીદી • કીધા • પછે • કરી • વાતનો • જબાબ • દેશે • નકી *

નાંણાં • પગાર • કીધાવીનાં • શરાબ • આપશે • નકી • પંણ • જે • શરાબ • એશકોરપ • આ ને • બશકરને • ખરચ • શાડુ • ખરીદ • કરશે • તે • શરાબ • લેવાની • રના • આપશે • પંણ • તે નાં • તાંણાં • મદીનેને • મદીને • કપતે • બંદી • પગાર • કરવા • તે • કપતો • દર • પીપના • કીમ તના • ચોથા • ભાગથી • ઓછો • નેશે • નકી *

	જડીઆનમારકી ટ • આને • કીકુશ તાંનના • બાજાર ની • માશ • અકટો બર • શને ૧૮૦૯ મધે • આવેલો *	વીખાકેતનાં • બા જારની • માશ • શપતેબર • શને ૧૮૧૦ મધે • આ વેલો *	કીકુશતાંનના • બાજારનો • માશ શપતેબર • શને ૧૮૧૦ મધે • આ વેલો *
શને ૧૮૧૧ માશ • અકતોબર • મધે	રૂપીઆ	રૂપીઆ	રૂપીઆ
દર • પીપની • કીમતર -	૪૩૩	૪૦૯	૩૯૨
માશ • નવેબર	૪૩૮	૪૧૪	૩૯૭
માશ • ડીસેબર	૪૪૩	૪૧૯	૪૦૨

શગશકેડ • આને • અરબીકુ • પીપ • જશે • તેની • કીમત • દર • અરબીકુ • પીપની • કુપ ૨ • જણેલી • કીમતના • અરધો • અરધ • આપે • તા • ૧ અકતોબર • શને ૧૮૧૧ એંગરેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Government In the Office of Country Coreſpondence.

THE ESTATE
OF
ARDASEER DADY
DECEASED.

Notice is Hereby Giaen,

THAT on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October Inſt. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon will be put up to public ſale at the Office of Meſſrs. BRUCE, FAWCETT and Co. the following lots, the late property of the deceaſed, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of by private contract,

Lot 1.—All that Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes ſituate in Tamarind Tree Lane No. 10, in the occupation of Mr. WARD, at the monthly rent of Rupees 125, and worth to be let at the rent of 150 Rupess per month.

Lot 2 —All that Warehouſe ſituate in Church Lane No. 2, capable of containing 450 Raw Bales of Cotton, worth to be let at the monthly rent of 100 Rupees.

Lot 3 —All that Warehouſe ſituate in Church Lane No. 3, capable of containing 700 Raw Bales of Cotton and worth to be let at the monthly rent of Rupees 100.

Lot 4.—All that piece or Parcel of ſpare Ground ſituate in Borah Street containing 2628 ſquare yards or thereabouts, formerly the property of Pandoo Bicoo Sinoy, commodiouſly ſituated for building.

Lot 5.—A Meſſuage or Tenement ſituate in Cooley Street Muſſeed Bunder, formerly the property of Mahomed Caſſin deceaſed, worth to be let at 150 Rupees per month.

Lot 6 —A Meſſuage or Tenement ſituate in an Oart called Ambroley with a Stable and Warehouſe thereto appertaining, together with the whole of the Oart on which the ſame ſtands and the ſeveral fruit trees thereon, worth to be let at the monthly rent of 125 Rupees.

Lot 7.—Eight Wheels of a certain Oart ſituate in Mahim Woods known by the name of Chatowlee with about 800 Cocoanut Trees and various other fruit trees thereon.

Lot 8.—Four Wheels adjoining the ſaid Oart with two ſubſtantial Houſes and convenient out-houſes thereon with about 400 Cocoanut Trees and other fruit trees.

Lot 9.—A Meſſuage or Tenement ſituate at Omercurrey at the corner of the new Gaol, with out-houſes and compound thereto adjoining, worth to be let at the monthly rent of 60 Rupees.

Lot 10.—All that Meſſuage or Tenement and building ſituate in Cowagee Patell Street No. 2, at preſent occupied by the family of the ſaid Ardaſeer Dady.

Lot 11.—All that Tenement ſituate in Parſee Bazar No. 3, uſed by the late Ardaſeer Dady as an Office or Peree.

Lot 12.—A ſubſtantial and elegant Manſion with convenient Outhouſes ſituate at Byculla known by the name of Sans Souci, together with a Compound of 21,333 ſquare yards or thereabouts encloſed by a Stone Wall and let at 200 Rupees, and worth to be let at 300 Rupees per month.

Lot 13.—A piece of Garden Ground behind the ſaid houſe containing 12,100 ſquare yards or thereabouts with the Trees thereon ſtanding.

Lot 14.—A piece of Garden Ground with a ſmall Houſe thereon erected adjoining the preceding lot, formerly called Fullwarry containing 14,715 ſquare yards or thereabouts

Lot 15.—A ſmall piece of Ground behind the Stable of Sans Souci containing 13,000 ſquare yards or thereabouts with about 900 Date Trees ſtanding thereon.

Lot 16.—A deſirable Country Reſidence ſituate at the foot of Malabar Hill near the Tank Gwallia, with an extenſive Garden, commonly known by the name of the Retreat and now occupied by Mr. Shotton at the monthly rent of Rupees 175 and worth to be let at 200 Rupees.

Lot 17.—All that ſubſtantial well built Meſſuage or Tenement being part of a Range of Buildings called Dady's Buildings ſituate in Forbes Street and the Corner Houſe to the Eaſtward, commonly called the Admiral's Houſe, with the Stable thereto belonging, occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 350 Rupees together with three Warehouſes thereto appertaining alſo occupied by Government at the monthly rent of Rupees 375.

Lot 18.—A ſubſtantial well built Meſſuage or Tenement adjoining the preceding lot with a Stable thereto belonging in the occupation of Mr. Leckie at the monthly rent of 300 Rupees together with three Warehouſes thereto appertaining, occupied by Government, at the monthly rent of Rupees 375.

Lot 19.—A ſubſtantial well built Meſſuage or Tenement next adjoining the preceding lot commonly called the Navy Captain's Houſe with a Stable thereto belonging occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 300 Rupees together with three Warehouſes thereto adjoining alſo occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 375 Rupees.

Lot 20 —A ſubſtantial well built Meſſuage or Tenement adjoinnig the preceding lot occupied by the Accountant General with a Stable belonging thereto at the monthly rent of 350 Rupees together with 3 Warehouſes thereto adjoining occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 375 Rupees. The whole of the above lots are worth to be let at an advance of 50 Rupees each houſe.

Lot 21.—A piece or parcel of Ground ſituate behind the ſaid Range of Buildings with one Warehouſe and a Well of fine water thereon, the whole of which Ground contains 2636 ſquare yards or thereabouts and is well adapted as a ſcite for building.

AND ON THE SAME DAY
AND AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE
WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
(If not previouſly diſpoſed of by private Contract)
THE FOLLOWING
VESSELS;
VIZ.

1ſt The Pattamar CADA BUX, of the burthen of 123 Candies, with all her Guns, Stores, &c. as ſhe now lies in Mazagon River.

2d The Botella JAHA BUX, of the burthen of 115 Tons, do. do. now in Mahim River.

3d The Botella JAHA PANAH, of the burthen of 356 Candies, do. do. alſo lying in the Mahim River.

CONDITIONS.

Two months credit will be allowed, on approved ſecurity, the Veſſels to be at the riſk of the Purchaſers from the moment they are knocked down.

Bombay, 5th October 1811.

મરનાર • શેઠ • અરદેશર • દાદી ભાઇનુ
ઇશ્ટેત
ખબર • કીમાંથી • આપીએચને

તા • ૯ મી • અકટોબ • આએ • મદીના • નીએ • બુધ • વારને • દીને • બપોરનાં • કલાક ૧૧ નાં • મીશરશ • બગશ • કાશટની કંપનીની • કારીશમાં • મરનારની • મીલકત • શ્રી • મુબઇનાં • કીલ્લામાં • મધેની • નોંગે રમેંટ • નકી • વેચાશેતો • જાકેર • લીલામ • કરીને • નીચે • જણેલા • ભાટો • પરમાંણે વેચાશે

ભાટ ૧ —ગોર ૧ મી • વાડ • વકીલ • રેકેચતે • તાંમરીન • જેનમો • નંબર ૧૦ નુ • તે • ગોરનુ • ભાડુ • કમણાં • ૩ • ૧ વરશ માશ ૧ નાં • કુપજે • પંણ • એ • ગોરનુ • ભાડુ • કુપી આ ૧૫૦ કુપજે • તેકુછે *

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1811.

OFFICIAL information has been this morning received of the important CONQUEST OF THE CAPITAL OF JAVA, by the force under the perſonal Command of His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel Achmuty —the details of which we hope to communicate to the public at an early period :— meanwhile it may be ſatisfactory to know that the obstinate resiſtance oppoſed by the enemy on this occasion has afforded another moſt decisive teſt of the ſuperior energy and courage of the Britiſh Troops over thoſe of the French Nation.

Lieut. General Achmuty landed without opposition at a place distant about twelve miles from Batavia, on the 4th of Auguſt and learning that the enemy had concentrated his whole force at Cornellis, where he had constructed a moſt formidable line of works, with numerous heavy batteries, manifeſting every reſolution to oppoſe the Britiſh Troops—the Lieut. General immediately determined to puſh on to that position and to leave Batavia in the rear.

That Capital however having been abandoned by the ſmall force that garriſoned it, the Burghers ſurrendered the place to the Britiſh The Magazines were found to be well ſtored and its poſſeſſion, whilſt it furniſhed ample ſupplies to the Army enabled it at the ſame time to keep up a communication with the fleet and materially facilitated the operations of the Army. The Britiſh Troops met with little oppoſition in their progreſs to Cornellis, on their arrival at that formidable entrenchment the gallant Veteran commanding the Britiſh Trooops having reconnoitred the enemy's poſition and finding that it would conſume a conſiderable portion of time to attack the lines by regular approaches came to the reſolution of carrying them by aſſault, and which was effected on the 26th of Auguſt, with a judgment, ſkill and bravery that has not been ſurpaſſed by the moſt brilliant achievement in the Annals of Britiſh Heroiſm—the enemy was ſuperior in numbers and made a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance which the Britiſh Bayonet alone ſurmounted after a long and arduous conflict.

An army of Ten Thouſand Men has been completely defeated, and diſperſed five thouſand were made priſoners amongſt whom are three general officers, thirty four field officers ſeventy Captains and one hundred and fifty ſubaltern officers the ſlaughter has been immenſe—General Janſen effected his eſcape to the mountains of Batavia with a few Cavalry, a Proclamation had been iſſued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General announcing the abandonment of the Government by General Janſen and requiring obedience and ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh authority.

A Force had proceeded againſt Sorabaya under the perſonal command of Sir S. Achmuty which it was expected to reach in about twelve days.

Colonel Gilleſpie ſeems to have borne the moſt diſtinguiſhed part in the attack of the lines of Cornellis—five hundred ſeamen under the command of Captain Sayer of the Leda co-operated with the army with their accuſtomed ardor and intrepidity.

The Caſualties we are concerned to notice are great—but not greater than what muſt reſult from the nature of ſuch a conteſt:—the principal however has ariſen from the unfortunate exploſion of a Magazine, whether deſignedly or accidentally, was not known.

Captain Cole in the Caroline, had ſailed with the official dispatches to England.

A Royal ſalute had been fired on the occasion.

A CARD.

THE second Sale at Captain HARRINGTON's House in FORBES Street, having been so thinly attended Yesterday, that scarcely a single Article could be disposed of, and Mr. CONNAL, Purser of the SCALEBY CASTLE, being inclined to think this has proceeded from a want of due Notice of the Sale, begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement and the Public in general, that To-morrow Morning, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, the Sale will be resumed, every Article put up *without Price*, and even, if somewhat less than Prime Cost be obtained, positively knocked down to the highest Bidder,—Mr. CONNAL however trusts that the fair Principle upon which Captain HARRINGTON's Investment has been submitted to Public Sale, will secure a full Attendance and fair Prices for the Goods offered at it, which are generally acknowledged to be of the best Description ever brought out from Europe to this Presidency.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 8th October, 1811.

GAZETTE PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1811.

(Continued from the third Page.)

ખાટ ૨ —વખાર ૧ નંબર ૨ ની·ચ રચ·લેન·મધેની·તે·વખાર·મધે·ડુકુની ઝાચી·ગાંશાડી ૪૫૦ માપેછે·તથા·રેહેછે એ·વખારનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·ડુ।· ૧૦૦ રુપજે·તેવી·જગીછે *

ખાટ ૩ —વખાર ૧ નંબર ૩ ની·ચ રચ·લેન·મધેની·એ·વખાર·મધે·ડુકુની ગાંશાડી·ઝાચી ૭૦૦ રેહેછે·એ·વખારનુ ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·ડુપીઆ ૧૦૦ રુપજે તેવો·માલછે *

ખાટ ૪ —તેમધે·જમીન·ખાલી·જો એ·વેરાવાર·મધેની·તે·જમીન· લરત મો·ફરઝોએર·વાર ૨૬૨૮ વારને·મા શારેછે·તે·મશાલ·મીલઝત·રોણવી· પાં કુ·ભીડુ·વાલી·એ·જગો·ગેર·બાંધવા ને·બાએઝનીછે *

ખાટ ૫ —ગેર ૧ ઝોલીવારમો મશી ૬·બંદર·અ ગાલનુ·એ·મીલઝત·મશાલ મરનાર·મહમદ·ઝાશંમ·વાલુ·માશા ૧ નુ·ભાડુ·ડુ।· ૧૫૦ રુપજે·તેવો·માલછે·

ખાટ ૬ —વાડી ૧ અમરોલી·વાલી તેમધે·બંગલો ૧ તે·તથા·તેની·શાથે· બગતો·તબેલો ૧ તથા·વખાર ૧ તે·શા રુ·શાથે·મલીને·આખી·વાડી· વેચાશે તથા·તે·વાડી·મધે·ઝેતખાંએઝ·બાડ·એ વાનાંછે·તથા·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ ના·ડુ।· ૧૨૫ રુપજે·તેવો·માલછે *

ખાટ ૭ —વાડી ૧ મેહેમના·અગાર મધેની·રેટ ૮ ની·તેનુ·નામ·ચાતુલી·ઝ રી·ઝેહેછે·તેમધે·નારીએલીના · બાર ૬૦૦ તે·આશારેછે·તથા·તેમધે·ઝેટલી એઝ·બાતનાં·મેવાનાં·બારછે *

ખાટ ૮ —વાડી ૧ રેટ ૪ ની·તેમધે ગેર ૨ મોતાંછે·તથા·બીનાં·ગેર·માશા પાશાછે·તેમધે·નારીએલીનાં·બાર ૪૦૦ તે·આશારેછે·તથા·તેમધે·મેવાનાં·બારછે

ખાટ ૯ —ગેર ૧·ડુમર·ખાડી·ડુપર નુ·જેબની·પાશેનુ·તથા·તેની·શાથે·બા રના·બીનાં ગેરો·બગાતાં·આશાપાશછે એનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·ડુપીઆ ૬૦ રુ પજે·તેવો·માલછે *

ખાટ ૧૦ —ગેર ૧ મોતુ·ઝાવશા· પેતખનાં·મોખા·મધેનુ·નંબર ૨ નુ·તેમ ધે·હલકાં·શેઠ·અરદેશરજી· દાદીભાઇ નો·ઝબીલો·રેહેછે *

ખાટ ૧૧ —ગેર ૧ નંબર ૩ નુ·અર બાર·શેઠ·અરદેશરજી·દાદીભાઇની · પેરીછે·ઇમાને·હાજીરાછે *

ખાટ ૧૨ —ગેર ૧ બોએખલાડુપર નુ·તેનુ·નામ·શાનશોશી·તથા·તેને·બ ગતાં·બારનાં·ગારોછે·તથા·તેની·શાથે ઝંપાડુક ૧ ઇમાને·ખાલી·જગો· બર તે·જશઝોએર·વાર ૨૧૩૩૩ વારને· આશારેછે·તથા·એ·જગોને·ફરતી·પથ રની·દેવાલે·બંધ·કીધેલીછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ· માશા ૧ નાં·ડુપીઆ ૨૦૦ રુપજેછે·પંણ· ડુ।· ૩૦૦ નુ·ભાડુ·રુપજે·તેવો·માલછે·

ખાટ ૧૩ —તેમધે·બાગની·જમીન નો·ઝટઝો ૧ છે·બાટ·બારમાંનાં·ગારની· પછવાડેની·તે·જમીન·બરતે·ઇશઝોએ રવાર ૧૨૧૦૦ વારને·આશારેછે તથા તેની·શાથે·ઝેતબાંએઝ·બારછે·તે·શુધાં

ખાટ ૧૪ —તેમધેબાગનીજમીનનો ઝટઝો ૧ તેની·શાથે·ગેર ૧ નાનુ·બંધ ધુછે·ઉપર·બાટ ૧૩ તેરમો·બખેંએોછે·તે ની·પાશેનો·તેનુ·નામ·અશાબ·ફુલવારી બર તે·ઝેહેછે·તે·જમીન·બરતે·ઇશઝો એર·વાર ૪૪૭૧૫ વારને·આશારેછે *

ખાટ ૧૫ —તેમધે·નાંલો·ઝતઝો ૧ જમીનને·શાંતરોશીનાં·તબેલાની·પછ વાડેને·તે·જમીન·બરતે·ઇશઝોએર· વાર ૧૩૦૦૦ વારને·આશારેછે·તથા·તે ની શાથે·ખજુરીનાં·બાર ૬૦૦ તે·આ શારેછે·તે·શુધાં *

ખાટ ૧૬ —બંગલો ૧ ગોવાલીઆ તા·તબાવની·પારેનો·વાનઝેશરનાં·કુ ગરની·નીચેનો·તથા·તેની·શાથે· બા ગ ૧ મોતેછે·તેનુ·નામ·રીતરીત·ઝરી ઝેહેછે·તેમધે·હવડાં·મીશતર·શાટંન·રે હેછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નુ·ડુ।· ૧૭૫ રુપજેછે·પંણ·ડુપીઆ ૨૦૦ ભાડુ·રુપજે· તેવો·માલછે *

ખાટ ૧૭ —ગેર ૧ મોતુ·ઝારબશા·જ શતરીત·મધેનુ·શેઠ·દાદીભાજની·મીલ ઝત·ઝેવાએેછે·છમાને·તે·ચેલી·મધેનુ· ગર ૧ જેને·આડમરબ·હાડુશ·ઝરી·ઝેહે છે·તથા·તેની·શાથેનો·તબેલો·શુધાં·તે ગેર·હવડે·ગવરનમેટ·છમાને·શરઝાર મો·રાખેલુછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·ડુપી આ ૩૫૦ રુપજેછે·તથા·તેને·બગતી·છ માને·તે·ગરની·શાથે·વખાર ૩ છે·તે બી·શરઝારમો·રાખેલીછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·મા શા ૧ નાં·ડુપીઆ ૩૭૫ રુપજેછે· વખાર ૩ મલીને *

ખાટ ૧૮ —ગર ૧ મોતુ·એન·ચેલી મધેનુ·ઉપર·બખેલા·બાટ·શતરમાની·પા શેનુ·તથા·તેની·શાથે·તબેલો ૧ છે·તે· શુધાં·તે·ગેર·મધે·મીશતર·લીઝી·રેહે છે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·ડુપીઆ ૩૦૦ રુપજેછે·તથા·તે·ગેરને·બગાતી·તેની · શાથે·વખર ૩ છે·તેબી·શરઝારમો·રા ખેલીછે·તેનુ·ભ ડુ·વખાર ૩ મલીને·મા શા ૧ નુ·ડુપીઆ ૩૭૫ રુપજેછે *

ખાટ ૧૯ —ગર ૧ મોતુ·એન·ચેલી મધેનુ·ઉપર·બખેલા·બાટ ૧૮ અઢારની પાશેનુ·તથા·તેની·શાથે·તબેલો ૧ છે· તે·ગેર·મંતવારના·ઝપતાંન·વાલુ·ઝધા એેછે·તે·ગેર·શરઝાર·મધે·રાખેલુછે·તે નુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·ડુપીઆ ૩૦૦ રુપ જેછે·તથા·તે·ગેરને·બગાતી·તેની·શાથે વખાર ૩ છે·તેબી·શરઝાર·મધે · રાખે લીછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·વખાર ૩ મલીને·માશા ૧ નાં·ડુપીઆ ૩૭૫ રુપજેછે *

ખાટ ૨૦ —ગેર ૧ મોતુ·એન·ચેલી મધેનુ·ઉપર·બખેલા·બાટ ૧૯ ઓગનીશ ની·પાશેનુ·તા·તેની·શાથે·તબેલો ૧ છે તે·શુધાં·તે·ગર·મધે·અઝાજુતંનત· નં નરલ·રેહેછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·ડુપી આ ૩૫૦ રુપજેછે·તથા·તે·ગેરને· બગા તી·તેની·શાથે·વખાર ૩ છે·તે·શરઝાર મો·રાખેલીછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·વખાર ૩ મલી ને·માશા ૧ નાં·ડુપીઆ ૩૭૫ રુપજેછે · એ·ઉપર·બખેલી·ચેલીના·ચારો·ગારોનુ ભાડુ·માશાના·ડુપીઆ ૫૦ બબે·૬૨·ગા રે·વધતા·આવે·તેવો·માલછે *

ખાટ ૨૧ —ખાલી·જમીનનો·ઝટઝો ૧ એ·ચેલીની·પછવાડેનોછે·તેમધે· વ ખાર ૧ બાંધેલીછે·તથા·તેમધે·શારાં · પાંણીનો·કુવોછે·તે·શાનકી·જમીન·બ રતે·ઇશઝોએર·વાર ૧૬૩૬ વારને·આ શારેછે·તે·જગો·અમારત·બાંધવાને·બા એઝછે *

તેજ·તારીખે·તથા·તેજ·વખતે·તથા તેજ·જગો·ઉપર·નો·ડેરમેજે·નફી·વેચા શેતો·જાહેર·લીલાંડુ·ઝરીતે·નીચે·બબે બાં બારઝશે·વેચશે *

પેહેલુ—ઝતમારી ૧ એઝ·નામે·જો દાબખશ·ખાંડી ૧૨૩ નીછે·તેહેની·તો પો·તથા·બાજાડ·તથા·શારવે·શાંમાંણ· શુધાં·નેપરમાંણે·અવડં·શ્રી·મજગાંમની ખાડીનો·ડુલેખુછે *

બીજુ—બતેલો ૧ એઝ·નામે· જો ઇાંબખશ·ટંન ૧૧૫ નોછે·નેપરમાંણે·ડુ પર·બખેલી·ઝતમારીનો·શાંમાંણ·બખો છે·તે·મુજબ·શારવે·શાંમાંન·શાતેછે·તે હવડાં·શ્રી·મેમેમની·ખાડીમો·ડુલેખુછે

તરીજુ—બતેલો ૧ એઝ·નામે·જો હાંપનાંબા·ખાંડી ૩૫૬ નોછે·હેનો· શા માંન·ડુપર·બખેબા·મુજબછે·એ·બારઝ શાલી·શ્રી·મેહેમની·ખાડીમો·ડુલેખુછે *

હેની·બોલી·એને·મુદત·માશા ૨ બે હેની·આપશે·ને·શારો·નાંમીન·બેશેએ બારઝશે·વેચેહે·પછી·તેજ·વખતથી · જોખમ·બેનારને·માંથે·રેહેશે *

તા· ૨ અઝતોબર·શંને ૧૮૧૧

In the Eſtates of DHUNGEBHOY SORABJEE *and* KYCUSROO SORABJEE, *joint Heirs and repreſentatives of* SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE, *deceaſed.*

SUCH Creditors on the abovementioned Eſtates and ſuch individual Creditors of DHUNGEBHOY SORABJEE as have not ſent in their accounts in conſequence of our former advertiſements for that purpoſe, are hereby requeſted to tranſmit the ſame on or before the firſt day of December next, to us at the COURIER OFFICE; that period being fixed on for the final ſettlement of all claims on the ſaid Eſtates.

J. G. REMINGTON,
LUKE ASHBURNER,
O. WOODHOUSE.
J. H. STEPHENSON,
W. A. MORGAN,
Truſtees of Dhungebhoy and Kycuſroo Sorabjee.

Bombay 1st October 1811.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On THURSDAY next the 10th Inſtant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

A Large collection of Second Hand Books, Sundry articles of Houſehold Furniture, Plate, Plated Glaſs and China Ware &c &c. &c. the property of a Gentleman leaving the Settlement.

At 12 o'clock preciſely will be put up and ſold to the higheſt bidder, an elegant double Barrel Gun, made expreſsly to the order of a Gentleman lately retired from Bombay for the late William Steadman Eſq by Joſeph Manton with Patent Elevation and every modern improvement, ſpare Locks and Apparatus complete, contained in a Mahogany caſe quite new and received lately from England; Alſo, an elegant ſingle Barrel Gun, by John Manton in caſe complete, Patent Breechings, improved Hammer &c. And an old ſingle Barrel Fowling Piece, by Javer, in a caſe.

Immediately after will be ſold a Faſhionable Europe Built Carriage with a Pair of quiet Arab Horſes; Two Saddle Horſes, the one a handſome Grey Arab Horſe three years old the property of a Gentleman leaving the Settlement, the other a Grey Arab Horſe perfectly quiet and which have been rode by a Lady.

A Second Hand Buggy with Horſe and Harneſs; Several other Horſes &c. &c.

Bombay, 5th October 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY next the 9th inſtant
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Meſsrs. J. Mitchell & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS,

A large and valuable aſſortment of Books, the property of a Gentleman deceaſed; Catalogues of which will be ready for delivery on Monday the 7th inſtant.

N. B. The ſale will begin at 11 o'clock.

MR. FRANCIS,

PURSER OF THE DORSETSHIRE,

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Public to a Sale of 53 Quarter Tierces of Prime New Jew Beef, each containing 15 pieces, together with Caſks of Tongues & Caſes of Pickles which will be put to the Hammer on Tueſday next at 11 o'Clock and poſitively knocked down to the Higheſt Bidder, in Lots of one Caſk each calculated for Family uſe, at Captain Brown's Houſe on the Green.

Bombay, 5th October 1811

Naſſerwanjee, Hyderally, Coonverjee & Co.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform the public, that they have purchaſed an Inveſtment of Capt. Brown and they have for ſale at the ſhop facing the Governor's Chowkey, a valuable aſſortment of Europe articles, amongſt which are the following:

Pale Ale from Hodgſon,* at 75 Rupees per Caſk,—Port Wine,—Cherry Brandy,—Hams and Cheeſe at 1¼ per lb —Hoffmans Confectionary,—Oilman's Stores,—Damſon Fruit,—Garden Seeds,—Stationary,—Hats from Borodale,—Children's Toys,—Glaſs Ware,—Boat Cloaks—Flannel,—Gun Powder,—Books,—Sadlery,—Chariot and Harneſs.

Bombay 5th October 1811

ADVERTISEMENT.

RECORDERS COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JOSEPH SIMES, late of Bombay, Tailor, deceased.

ADMINISTRATION in the above Goods being granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to RAGOONATH RAZARAM of Bombay Hindoo, late a partner and principal creditor of the said deceased. All persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount to the said Administrator, or they shall be sued and all persons having any claims or demands on the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to send in statements thereof to the said Administrator.—Dated this third day of October 1811.

TYRRELL,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર

નામદાર • રીકારડરની • કોરટે • મીસ્ટર • જોસેફ • સાઈમસ • જુનીઅર • શાંમરા • દરજી • શ્રી • મુબઇનો • રે વાસી • મરીગઈ ઓ • તેનુ • વકીલાત • નામુ એ • નામદાર • શ્રી • મુબઇની • રીકારડર • કોરટે • દરજી • ગુગાનાથ • રાજારામને • બખ શેઆપેછે • કાએજ • મરનારનો • પતી આજી છે • તથા • મોતો • માંગનારોછે • તે • ૨૧ ૩ • ૨૧ રવે • લોકો • જકોઇને • દેવુ • કોએતે • એ • વ કીલને • આપે • નકીતો • કોરટને • અરજ • ક રશે • તથા • જકે નુ • લેહેનુ • મરનાર • ઉપર • કોએતે • પોતાનો • કશાળ • એ • વકીલને • નાંકાં • મોકલાવો *

તા • ૩ અકતોબર • ૧૮૧૧

TYRRELL,
PROCTOR.

A CARD.

ANY Gentleman who may have the use of Books belonging to Sir James Mackintosh is particularly requested to return them immediately.

Bombay, 5th October 1811.

Literary Society.

A MEETING of the LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY will be held this 5th day of October at 12 o'clock noon, in the Theatre.

W. ERSKINE,
SECRETARY.

Advertisement.

THAT the Firm of Paulo de Souza and Co. which was established in Goa under the denomination of Miguel Joze and Co. is from the 1st August last transferred to A. C. Lancaster and Brothers. A. C Lancaster, who is at present in Calcutta, and expected to arrive in Goa, is the legitimate Son of Captain Lieutenant J C. Lancaster belonging to Her Most Faithful Majesty's Navy. Brothers are three of Captain Lancaster's adopted Sons by the name of Daniel, Charles and Henry C. Lancaster, who are under the immediate protection of their father aforesaid. Captain Lancaster as Administrator to all his Sons is answerable for the said firm of A. C. Lancaster and Brothers and who will likewise carry on the business of the House during the absence of his legitimate Son. Notice is therefore given that if any person or persons having accounts or demands with the late firm of Miguel Joze and Co. he or they will forthwith make the necessary application to him (Captain L.) in order to have their accounts liquidated, or pay their debts to him.

J. C. LANCASTER,

Goa, 10th September 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th SEPTEMBER 1811.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE care and preservation of Military Buildings and Barrack furniture embracing objects of the utmost importance to the public, and the present system being susceptible of considerable amendment, The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to modify the General Orders of the 12th July 1800 accordingly as follows:

1st The Quarter Master General shall be vested with the general charges of all Barracks, Cantonments, and Military quarters, and all Barrack Masters are consequently placed under his authority to the extent defined in the following Regulations.

2d The Barrack Masters and Officers respectively in charge of Military Quarters, Cantonments and Barracks, shall make returns monthly to the Quarter Master General, according to the following forms; specifying the particular state and conditions of the Guard Rooms, Quarters, Barracks, and Barrack Furniture, for any changes or casualties that may have occurred since the proceeding returns.

3d, The Quarter Master General shall, from these returns, form a quarterly report to be laid before the Military Board, on or before the 15th day of May, August, November, and February, respectively, which reports shall contain such remarks and observations, as he may judge necessary for their representation.

4th, The Barrack Master shall have the Guard Rooms Barracks, and Quarters at the several stations, in their respective divisions, numbered, and, in the returns thereof to be made to the Quarter Master General, shall express the number of Officers and Soldiers which the Barracks and Quarters can respectively accomodate.

The Quarter Master General shall, upon the same principle form a General Register of the Guard Rooms, Military Quarters, and Barracks, to be referred to when necessary.

5th, Upon Barracks and Quarters being assigned to any Corps, Barrack Masters shall deliver over to the Quarter Master or other proper Officer, an inventory of the Cots, Doors, Windows, Shelves, Arm Racks, Pin Hooks, and every other article, whether moveable or fixture, together with the Keys of the several apartments, for which the Quarter Master, or other, proper Officer is to give a corresponding receipt, and will be held responsible for every article that shall have been lost or damaged, unless the cause of such loss or damage is satisfactorily accounted for, and any Barrack Master neglecting this material part of his duty, shall be held personally accountable for any damage that the Barracks or furniture may sustain during the period the quarters are occupied by the said Corps.

It shall therefore be the duty of Quarter Masters of Corps, or other Officers, receiving charge as before-mentioned, to see that no misapplication has been made of any of the articles delivered for the accommodation of the Officers and Soldiers of their particular Battalion or Corps; if at any time it shall appear that the Barracks, Cots, fixtures &c. &c. or any part thereof, have been damaged or broken through carelessness or neglect, the expence of repairing or replacing them shall invariably be defrayed by the Corps; the Commanding Officer of which, will be held responsible for the amount, but he is hereby authorized to make stoppages to the extent of the charges from the Company or Companies in whose particular division of the Barracks such deficiences have happened.

All Barracks whatever occupied or vacant being placed under the immediate charge of the Barrack Masters, it becomes their particular duty to inspect them at frequent undefined periods, and they shall report to the Quarter Master General, such particular damage, as any part of the buildings may have sustained, which requires an earlier repair, than could be ordered by waiting for the regular transmission of the monthly returns. In every case where a Barrack Master shall neglect to make an immediate report of any injury which may have been done to the Barracks or Barrack furniture under his care, such damage shall be made good by himself.

Applications from Commanding Officers for Barrack Furniture, for alterations, and necessary improvements, to the quarters occupied by the Corps under their command, shall be made to the Barrack Master of the station, who will transmit the same, without delay, to the Quarter Master General, with any observations he may have to offer on the subject.

Indents for Barrack Furniture of every description shall in future be made by the Barrack Masters countersigned by the Quarter Master General, on the Commissary General, but these Indents will continue as usual, to receive the sanction of the Military Board.

Corps occupying Public Barracks shall transmit to the Barrack Master of the Station on the 1st of every month, a return of the Officers specifying the rank and name of each, who were not provided with Government quarters, during the preceding month: and the accuracy of these returns shall be certified by the Barrack Master, with an annexed declaration that the whole of the Officer quarters appertaining to the Barracks allotted to that particular Corps, were regularly occupied during the foregoing time, and this voucher shall be sufficient authority to the pay department to discharge the amount of the demand.

The Quarter Master General shall have full authority to issue such directions and orders to the Barrack Masters as shall tend to the preservation of the Military buildings, and Barrack furniture, to the maintenance of a uniform system in the department, and to a strict compliance with the foregoing regulations.

The Return transmitted quarterly by the Quarter Master General to the Military Board, shall be accompanied by explanatory observations on such points as he may be desirous of bringing under the particular notice of the Board.

All reports made by Barrack Masters to the Quarter Master General, of repairs which require immediate attention, shall be laid by that Officer, before the Military Board with the least possible delay.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. Thomas Whitehill to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from his corps and duty for three months from the date of his departure from this presidency.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1811.

Major William Mealy of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment N. I. is placed on the non effective establishment from this date.

The following promotions are accordingly to take place in the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

2D REGIMENT.

Captain Francis Warden to be Major; Capt. Lieut. Vans Kennedy to be Capt. of a Company; Lieut. James Irving to be Capt. Lieut. and Ensign J. S. Canning to be Lieutenant in succession to Major Mealy invalided.—Date of Rank 1st October 1811.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

September 26th—Arrived H. C. ship Ternate, captain Thomas Smee, from Mocha, last from Surat.

29th—Sailed Brig Regina, Capt. Thomas Robinson, to Isle of France.

Ditto—Ketch Hope, Capt. P. Clement, to Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah.

October 1st Ditto ship Hannah. Capt. William Denniston to China.

CALCUTTA.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Among the arrivals at St. Helena previous to the departure of the Wälmer Castle, we have hitherto omitted to notice the homeward-bound ships Larkins, Hebe and Juliana, which are stated to have reached the Island on the 7th of May, and to have sailed on the 18th of the same month in prosecuting of their voyage to England.

The Cartel ship General Wellesley, Captain Brown, put into the Cape on the 12th of May, forty-two days after she left the Mauritius, having experienced four several gales of wind during her voyage, and sustained such considerable damage, as to render repairs necessary. In a letter which appeared in one of the papers of last week, it is stated, that during the voyage, a quarrel had occurred between the Commander of the Cartel, and Captain Le Mearan late of the French Frigate Astrea; that Captain Brown beat Captain Le Mearan severely; that the latter had in consequence preferred a complaint to the British Government at the Cape, who declined to interfere on the occasion; but that Captain Brown, as well as Mr. Campbell the Commissary of Prisoners, not chusing under such circumstances to trust themselves within the grasp of the French government, had quitted the Cartel at the Cape, and left her to proceed to Morlaix under charge of her Chief Officer. Without pretending to question the correctness of the above statement, we think it right at the same time to observe, that a letter dated the 13th of May, from a passenger on the General Wellesley Cartel published in a late Isle of France Gazette, states in express terms, that all was harmony on board.

On Tuesday last, arrived in the river, the Brig Matilda, Captain Gillespie, last from Padang the 9th of August.

On Thursday, arrived the ship Futteh Elmonam, Captain Gostfert, from Madras the 16th and Kistnapatam the 27th ultimo.

On Saturday se'ennight, passed Kedgeree outwards, the Brigs Mary, Captain Bartholemew, and Woodstock, Captain Nunn, both bound to Penang. The Woodstock put back on Tuesday, and remains in the river.

On Monday last, the ships Mornington, Captain Dunlope, and Hamaun Shah, Captain Smith, outward-bound to China, dropt down to Sangor, where they remain.

On Tuesday, the Sulimany, Captain Purefoy, sailed for the Isle of France.

His Majesty's ship Galatea, Captain Losack, passed down from Kedgeree to Saugor, on Wednesday morning; and, in the afternoon of the same day, stood to sea, with the Hon. C. homeward-bound ships Euphrates and Monarch under convoy. Passenger per Galatea to the Mauritius; W. Wilberforce Bird, Esq.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to England, on the homeward-bound Indiamen.

PER EUPHRATES:—Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Lowe; Mrs. Younghusband; Mrs. Armstrong; Major Thomas Robertson, Engineers; Captain James Sharp, 21st N. I.; Captain Robert Younghusband, H. M. 53d foot; Captain Arthur Blake, H. M. 24th foot; Captain John Giles, H. M. 33d foot; Mr. C. J. Nesbitt, Assistant Surgeon, 27th N. I.; Lieutenant J. Parsonage, H. M. 24th foot; Lieutenant John Duncan, H. M. 19th foot; Lieutenant G. Gill, 24th Madras N. I.; Lieutenant K. A. Thomas, N. I.; Ensign Francis Smith Wiggins, 15th N. I.

Children—Misses Sarah Emily Robertson; Flora Sharp, Clarissa Sharp, Amelia Sharp, Helen Martha Lowe, Rosina Ann Lowe, and Harriet Lavinia Anster; Masters Edward Paul Ferris, John Richard Ferris, Samuel Charles Ferris, James Alexander Robertson, John Lowe, and Alexander Rocke Robertson.

On the terms of Charter Party:—Mr. C. Crawford, late 2d Lieutenant H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment; Mr. Charles Brown Fovargue, late an Hemp dresser, his Wife and Child.

PER MONARCH:—Mrs. General Greene; Mrs. Tritton; Major William Springham Pryor, 21st N. I.; Lieut. J. Tritton, H. M. 24th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant A. M'Dougal, H. M. 33d foot; Lieutenant James Charter, 2d N. I.; Mr. John Leath, Surgeon, H. M. 4th Ceylon Regiment; Cornet Frederick Bennett, 3d N. I.

Children:—Misses Catharine Louisa Tritton, Harriett, Elizabeth Tritton, Charlotte Tritton, and Elizabeth Grant; Master William Mills Tritton.

The Matilda on her passage from the West Coast of Sumatra, is stated to have spoken, on the 17th of August last, with the ship Nangatore of this port, on her voyage to Port Jackson, all well.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Accounts were received at the Bankshall, yesterday afternoon, of the arrival in the river of the Frederick under English colours, from the Isle of France.—She left Port Louis on the 31st July; brings no news of any moment.

Passengers by the Frederick.

C. French, Esq.—Lieutenant Pereira, Artillery.—Lieutenant Fordyce, ditto—One hundred and seventeen Gun Lascars—Thirty Magazine ditto—One Sepoy.

MADRAS.

SEPT. 21.

The following Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman on board the Sir Stephen Lushington, dated the 24th May, in Lat. 35° 6' S. and Long. 23° 50' E. details the different gales which the Fleet had experienced.

"The first part of our voyage was tedious—we crossed the line on the 9th of April, got the Trade on the 15th in Lat. 7° South and Long. 87 E. and had a very good run thro' it—Since we have got on very badly indeed and encountered four successive gales of wind—The first came on the 8th of May, and lasted thirty hours, during which we lay too, under a main and mizen storm stay sail—the second on the 13th which being from the S. E. we scudded before it; at the rate of 8 and 9 knots—the third on the 14th which was excessively violent and dispersed the fleet, we having been a single ship since—we lay too upwards of thirty hours under storm stay sails, the ship labouring and straining much and sometimes shipping tremendous seas—the fourth happened on the 21st but was not so violent as the former and we lay too only fourteen hours—On its moderating the mountains of Africa were descried, and we have now been becalmed in sight of them for three days."

"The Sir Stephen Lushington has got a terrible shaking, and all her upper works are so strained that the seams of the deck are very much opened and makes the water leak down below in washing decks—She is an admirable sea boat though, and we were all delighted (as far as we could be said to be so in such a situation), with her behaviour in a sea running mountains high—It was really awful, and we are all thankful to Providence in finding ourselves yet safe above water."

"Four ships have hove in sight since morning, supposed to be part of our own fleet, but the day is so calm, we near each other but little."

On Thursday last arrived the Government Schooner Alert, Captain Young, from the Mauritius, left 26th August, with dispatches for Government.

On Thursday evening arrived his Majesty's Ship Galatea, Captain Losack, from Calcutta,

Calcutta Intelligence

SEPTEMBER 9.

At the date of the latest accounts from the Punjab, Runjeet Sing remained at Lahore where he appears to have been principally occupied, in endeavouring to organize and discipline some battalions of Infantry, composed principally of Seiks, after the English manner. He proposed shortly to set out, on an expedition to Mooltan; and, for that purpose had assembled troops, prepared military stores, and ordered depots of provisions to be formed at every interval of ten cos along the road.

Mahmood Shah and his Vizier Futteh Khan were still at the city of Cabul. Certain predatory invaders, it is said, had attacked and taken the town of Herat; on which occasion, the brother of Mahmood Shah had been put to death.

Soojah-ul-Moolk continued as Rawelpindee; but was expected to set out shortly on an expedition to Peshour. He was urged, it is said to make another attempt for the recovery of his throne, by his Dooraunee adherents, who had lately been reinforced by the junction of a corps from Cashmere.

In Jaypore, by the last ukhbars, public affairs seem quite stationary. Ameer Khan, and his great Sirdar Mahomed Shah Khan, continued to plunder and negociate; while the greater part of their demands against the Rajah were still unliquidated.

Holkar was at Bhannoorah; and his country was menaced by the Pindarrees, who were again in force under their chieftain Kureem Khan. The Bhae, it is said, had supplied to Scindea for aid, to enable her to check their incursions.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Advices from the Java Expedition are now hourly expected. It is not anticipated however that the first accounts we receive will announce the arrival of the armament at the point of debarkation—all that is expected by the next accounts is that the three divisions of the fleet have safely made their way through the Caramata passage. It was understood from the last letters, that a vessel would be dispatched for Bengal as soon as the several divisions of the armament had reached their rendezvous on the South Western extremity of Borneo: from thence the course to Cheribon would be as direct as the monsoon would permit. It was very generally supposed that the Expedition would reach the Coast of Java, about the 10th of August:—their immediately succeeding operations, would in all probably, take a more rapid course, and it may be assumed with confidence that the interval, between the time of their arrival at the place of debarkation and the conquest of the Island; would not occupy many days.

Daendels, the late Governor General and Commander in Chief of Java, had posted his army at Mount Cornelias, a strong position lying between two rivers, and further strengthened by batteries and entrenchments; he gave out that at this post he intended to await the attack of the English. He considered himself sufficiently strong, under the advantages of the ground he had chosen, to hold out for eight or ten weeks, or until the beginning of October, when the rains begin; conceiving that the extreme unhealthiness of the climate at that season to the European constitution; might compel the invading army to withdraw. Whether the new Governor General Janssen, has adopted the same plan of defence as that pursued by his predecessor; we are not informed; but some late accounts make it probable, that he does not mean to confine himself to the defence of Mount Cornelias; but that he intends, in the first instance, to make a vigorous stand at Sourabaya; where the French ships of war that lately arrived from Europe, have been hauled in, to strengthen the defences of the harbour; the works of Fort Lodowyk have been enlarged, and some additional Batteries erected, all which seem to indicate a determination to defend the Capital.

The plan pursued by Daendels was perhaps, the best that could be devised when we consider that the disaffection of his troops was such, that they took every opportunity to desert, and could only be kept together in such a situation as that at Mount Cornelias, where they had no means of escape. The resolution to defend Sourabaya, has probably been formed from want of information of the naval and military strength of the Expedition proceeding against it. We may safely venture to pronounce, that the whole force that General Janssen can muster, is insufficient to the defence of Sourabaya, against the naval branch of the Expedition alone. It will be recollected, that the British naval force employed against Java, consists of three line of battle ships, one 64, and fourteen frigates, beside sloops of war' armed cruizers, &c.

[*Asi. Mir.*

Madras Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 21.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dr. Harris to be absent from the duties of his station in Mysoor, for a period of two months.

Lieutenant W. B. Hacke, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to England on sick certificate.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in obedience to the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, Lieutenant George Hutchinson Haacke of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, shall be considered as restored to the service of the Honorable Company, from the date of his dismissal, viz. 7th March, 1811.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.]—On Monday last the 30th ultimo at Colaba, the Lady of Major Werge, H. M. 17th Light Dragoons of a Daughter

On Monday last the Lady of Robert Wallace, Esq. of Son.

BENGAL

MARRIAGE]—At Vizagaptam, on the 4th ultimo, Major Charles Deacon, of the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment, to Mrs. E. Campbell.

DEATHS]—At Benares, on Saturday se'nnight, the 31st ultimo, the Lady of William Leech, Esq. of the Civil Service, after a long and painful illness.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE—At Chittledroog, on the 14th inst. Lieut. and Adjt. Henry Wilkinson, 2d Bat. 13th Reg. N. I. to Miss Frome, daughter to the late Lieut. Col. Frome, H. M. 22d foot.

DEATHS.—On the 7th instant, at Tripassore, John Balmain, Esq.—endowed with splendid abilities and a correspondent liberality of mind, he is deservedly regretted throughout the Presidency as a real loss to society.

UNITED PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 1.

BATTLE OF BARROSA.

Mr. Ward said, that he was anxious to take that opportunity of saying a very few words upon a subject, yielding to no other in public interest, and which the nature of the Resolution now before them brought fairly within their consideration. He alluded to the late brilliant action fought upon the heights of Barrosa.—In the debate upon the proposition of thanks to General Graham, he was unwilling to divert for a moment the tide of eulogium that was flowing in from all quarters upon the distinguished merits of that day, by introducing any other subject than that of the British General and his British Army; but now that they may have been supposed to have looked at the other circumstances of that memorable day, he might be allowed to ask for some explanation of, or if that could not be given, to express his deep regret at the unfortunate and deplorable misconduct of their Allies in the battle of Barrosa. *(Hear, hear!)*. Of that conduct it would be idle to affect to speak in doubtful terms—it unfortunately wore but too decisive a character, and was known; talked of, and reprobated with equal indignation by all parties throughout the country. General Graham had not, to be sure, spoken of that misconduct in the terms which it appeared to have deserved; but when the delicacy of the situation in which he stood, and of the duty he had to discharge were considered, his forbearance would be attributed to that wise discretion in which such minds were seldom found to be deficient. But though General Graham had, for obvious reasons, forborne to complain, yet the conclusions to be drawn from his silence, must speak in a language too emphatic for a moment to be misunderstood. They were not to be told how General Graham and his army fought—neither need they be reminded in whose cause that army had prevailed over a much superior force. But was it to be endured, that while the British troops were performing prodigies of valour in an unequal contest, that those allies, for whose independence they were fighting, should stand by the cold-blooded spectators of deeds, the bare recital of which should have been enough to warm every man of them into a hero?—*(Hear! hear!)*—If, indeed, they had been so many mercenaries, and had been hired to fight for a foreign power and in behalf of a foreign cause;—if they had been so many Swiss, or *Condottieri*, in that case their breach of duty, However culpable, would have been less unaccountable, and perhaps more excusable; but here, where they were allies, bound to this country in obligations greater than ever before one nation owed another—our brave men lavishing those lives which their country had so much better right to claim, in defence of that cause in which those allies were principals—in such a case, tamely to look on while the contest between numbers and bravery hung in doubtful issue, this did appear to him to betray an indifference, an apathy, which, If he could suppose it to prevail among the Spaniards, must render, in his mind, the cause of Spanish Independence altogether hopeless. *(Here Mr. Perceval betrayed some symptoms of disapprobation)*. He did not presume that such was the general sentiment in Spain, but sure he was, that what he had stated, as to the conduct of the Spaniards in the action of Barrosa was the prevalent sentiment in the public mind; if that sentiment had been adopted upon false grounds, what he had said then would have this good effect, if it had no other, of giving the Right Honourable Gentleman an opportunity of setting the public right in that respect. But to put it as a question of policy, and not of gratitude, he should wish to know from those Gentlemen who thought all along with Ministers upon the question of the Spanish war, whether they continued to hope for the cordial co-operation of the Spaniards? At Barrosa they were on Spanish ground—on the spot where they might have won the rescue of their wives and children from the bonds of a licentious enemy. When or where could they have had stronger motives to behave like men? And if they hung back in such a moment, at what other could they be relied on? Gentlemen would not, he presumed, talk of any prospect of success without the co-operation of the Spaniards themselves They would not talk of this country conquering France in Spain in spight of Spain herself. He did not wish to libel Spain *(hear! hear! from Ministers)* He repeated that he did not. It was not of Spain as a people, but of Spain as a government, he complained. He was not so blind to history, or the lessons it affords, as to suppose a people who had produced a Pizarro, a Gonzalvo, a Duke of Parma, Alva, or a Berri, could voluntarily submit to be slaves; but their misfortunes were to be traced to their Government—a bad Civil Government and a bad Religious Government have been doing their bad work. First we heard of Juntas—Juntas without number—then we had Provisional Juntas, which we were told were to do wonders. They, however, gave way to the Central Juntas, and left the wonders to be done by them. And lastly came to the Cortez, as useless, inefficacious, and troublesome as any of its predecessors, if not more so. They began by fulminating as an ostentatious decree against some French words—excluding a few French words from their language, while 300,000 Frenchmen were in possession of their country—and finally succeeding in driving from Spain one of her most zealous, faithful, and active adherents, the late Duke of Albuquerque. After some other observations, the Honourable Gentleman concluded by asking, if it was to be endured, that such men as General Graham and his army were to be subject to the command of such a man as La Penas had shewn himself to be—*(Hear, hear!)*—What did that Officer mean when he ordered the jaded troops of General Graham, jaded from the double toil of a long march and a hard fought victory to push their success and raise the siege of Cadiz? Where were his own soldiers? or was the command issued sarcastically. He was aware that these were delicate points, and that in a country where they appeared as an Ally, they must be cautious how they would lay claim to any chief or exclusive command; but there must be a limit to that delicacy, it must not carry them beyond all consideration of their own army. He would rather run the risk of offending the Spaniards, than sacrifice such an army as that commanded by General Graham. This country, in her proudest days, could ill spare such an army—its safety should not be risked upon punctilio to those who did not seem to know how to estimate its value; besides they were not warranted in counting upon precisely the same glorious results in the recurrence of similar circumstances. A very little more advantage on the part of the enemy might have turned the scale even against the same portion of skill, discipline, and intrepidity—numbers on the part of disciplined troops were a formidable advantage, against which no skill or courage could calculate with certainty. He thought it necessary to make those few observations upon a subject which he thought of all others called for explanation. He took that opportunity in preference to that offered him in the debate to the question of thanks, for the reasons he had already stated.

Mr. Perceval admitted these reasons to be satisfactory. He agreed with the Honorable Gentleman as to the propriety of forbearance from any discussion upon the late Vote of Thanks, which could have had a tendency to interrupt the unanimity which was so desirable upon such an occasion; at the same time he thought that it would be unfair that such a forbearance should preclude any Honourable Gentleman from expressing his sentiments upon all the circumstances at any future occasion that offered itself. Having said this much as to the points in which he concurred with that Honourable Gentleman, he next proceeded to observe upon those in which he very materially differed from him—and first, he was by no means sure that the Honourable Gentleman had grounds to bear him out in the assertions he had so loosely made—he rather thought that that Honourable Gentleman had expressed himself much more strongly than any materials with which he may have been furnished could possibly justify.—*(Hear! hear!)*—If the Honourable Gentleman had contented himself with expressing his regret that the Spaniards did not appear to have taken a more forward part in the action of that day, and signifying his wish for more satisfactory explanation upon that subject; if he had done this, he could have done nothing in which he would not have been fully warranted by circumstances; but when he thought proper, uninformed as he must be upon the subject, to take upon himself to describe *all* the Spaniards as *the cold blooded spectators* of the fight of Barrosa, he (Mr. P.) could not help thinking it as not a generous nor a fair anticipation of that judgment which was yet to be pronounced upon persons who were then upon their trial. Did General Graham *(hear! hear! from several Members)*—Gentlemen cried hear! hear! before they knew what they were to hear *(a laugh)*. Did General Graham give the least foundation for stigmatizing all the Spaniards as cold-blooded spectators? or did he not rather state the reverse of this? the very reverse of what alone could justify the strong language made use of by the Hon. Gentleman? What were the words of Gen. Graham? He says—"The exhausted state of the troops made pursuit impossible. A position was taken on the eastern side of the hill; and we were strengthened on our right by the return of the two Spanish battalions."

Mr. Ward—"*Return!* by the *return?*"

Mr. Perceval—"Well, then, to read it with all the emphasis the Honourable Gentleman thinks necessary—"by the *return (a laugh)* of the two Spanish battalions that had been attached before to my division, but which I had left on the hill, and which had been ordered to retire." *(Hear! hear! from the Opposition.)* But did Gentlemen forget what followed? The next paragraph of the dispatch stated, that "these battalions made every effort to come back in time, when it was known that we were engaged." Now, without inquiring into the propriety of the order that made these two battalions retire from the hill, he asked if there was any thing in the dispatch of General Graham to subject them at least to the charge of being the cold blooded spectators? Was it then either just or generous towards the men of these two battalions, to call them by such opprobrious terms? He should not enter into that part of the speech of the Honourable Gentleman which related to the conduct of the Spanish war by the Spanish People. He would merely state, that notwithstanding all the prognostications of Gentlemen opposite, they had still succeeded in keeping their country unsubdued by France; and he repeated his opinion, that considering the difficulties under which they laboured, they had done wonders.

Mr. Whitbread should have been glad to have joined in the general expression of exultation called forth by the victory of Barrosa in a recent debate. He should have been glad to have added to the general tribute his mite, in applause of the heroism of that day, and to have done himself the honour of claiming the hero of that day as his much valued friend, this he should have been glad to have done, if he could have had sufficient controul over himself to prevent him from doing more, but he was apprehensive that he could not have abstained from speaking of the conduct of the Spaniards. The Rt Hon. Gentleman had spoken like the advocate of the Spaniards; they must be defended at all events. No matter how! And yet what was it that was attempted to be defended? The English army was on the point of being sacrificed—the Spaniards were in sight of them, within twenty minutes quick march of them! and yet what did they? What were they? Why, just what they had been described by his Honourable Friend—cold-blooded spectators of the battle! Was this doing their duty to themselves or to their brave allies? It was not easy to speak upon it without giving way to indignation; and after coldly witnessing a band of heroes fighting and dying for their cause, General La Pena tells our small army, exhausted with it unparalleled victory over numbers, that, forsooth, now was the time to push it success—What did this redoubted General mean? Was it infult, or treachery, or cowardice, each, or all? He (Mr. Whitbread) did not mean to complain of the Spanish people, but of their officers. He should be sorry to say any thing so severe of that army, as that every soldier there felt as their General did. He only wished that the Spanish soldiers were put under the command of British officers, as the Portuguese were, and, he had no doubt, that they would behave as the Portuguese had behaved. He placed himself upon the silence of General Graham, and let the Right Honourable Gentleman dislodge him from that ground if he could; while that silence remained as it did, he should ever think of Barrosa as a day memorable for the glory of the Britons, and not less memorable for the infamy of the Spaniards! Was it to be endured, that our brave fellows should be so basely deserted, after an excessive night-march, the moment they entered the field, against a foe always formidable from discipline, and then doubly so from numbers? Why were the two battalions, concerning which the Right Honourable Gentleman vapoured so much, why were they withdrawn from the heights of Barrosa? why was their position abandoned precipitately to the French? who gave this order but a Spanish Officer? What! should not this excite a jealousy? Is this the first time a Spanish army have been cold-blooded spectators of British heroism? Did they want this to remind them of the lately indifference shewn by Cuesta in the battle of Talavera? Was all found in Cadiz? Was there no French party there? Were British armies never before betrayed till the battle of Barrosa? He said betrayed, for it was nothing less; the two battalions never came up till our army had repulsed the French, beat them off, and was in hot pursuit of them as fast as our army could pursue, as fast as their exhausted limbs could carry their noble hearts! then what have been our allies—at Talavera nothing—at Barrosa nothing—or rather at both, perhaps worse than nothing; the history of Barrosa was not yet told—a mystery hung about it. The allied force sailed from Cadiz—the British fought—the Spaniards looked on. The British conquered; and yet the siege was not raised.—Again he asked, was all found at Cadiz? Was it true that General Graham had been obstructed and foiled in all his plans—that in the midst of the fight, while the British troops were doing feats which, perhaps, British troops alone could do, their allies were doing what, he hoped, such men alone were capable of—plundering the British baggage?—Was this true? It was not like the Spanish people he complained of, he gave them every credit; but he gave their leaders none. If all this was so, or nearly so, were the British armies to be risked so worthlessly?—Were they to be abandoned to treachery or cowardice? For either or both must have originated the unnatural, ungrateful, & infamous treatment they had met with.

Mr. Perceval explained.

General Tarleton went into considerable detail, and inferred that there must have been treachery on the part of the Spanish Commanders.

Mr. R. Wellesley observed that it had once been considered by the Honourable Gentleman opposite, to be impolitic in this country to make itself a principal in the war on the Peninsula, but how it was held to be impolitic even to act as an auxiliary.—The Honourable General had said the cavalry of the Spanish force was inactive in the engagement of Barrosa, but this was inconsistent with the statement in General Graham's dispatch, which described General Whittingham to have gained considerable success at their head, while another corps defended the *tete du pont*. The Hon. Gent. (Mr. Whitbread) had spoken much of the corruption of the Spanish Government, but it ought not to be forgotten that they had espoused the principles of liberty and fostered the general ardour of the country.

Mr. Ward explained, and a conversation of some length followed between Mr. Perceval, and Mr. Whitbread as to the influence of the Regency in the Cortes.

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ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Paris is inundated with Songs, and Hymns, and Vaudevilles on the birth of the King of Rome. To give our readers an idea of the base idolatry of the Parisians, we copy the two following specimens. The first is too profane for a translation. The second is only ridiculous.

AU ROI DE ROME.

Salut, enfant de Marie! Comme un nouveau Messie,
Ton front fut couronné dans le sein de Marie;
Le tonnerre a grondé; les rois sont accourus
Pour voir le successeur des Numa, des Titus!
Des globes, dans ses gîts, annonçant ta naissance;
Rois des rois, Dieu puissant, honneur, gloire et puissance!!!
Ont dit de NAPOLEON! tu fixes notre sort;
C'est de ce jour heureux que date l'age d'or.

Par DALY, de la Drôme.

AIR—"J'ai vu partout dans mes voyages."

A la plus auguste alliance
Le ciel accorde sa faveur;
Un jeune prince est pour la France
Le gage assuré du bonheur.
A ses premiers pas dans la vie
L'amour d'un grand peuple l'attend.
Et déjà l'heureuse Itanie
Voit son père dans cet enfant.

L'Olympe, instruit de sa naissance,
Veut dorer le fils du vainqueur:
PALLAS lui promet la prudence,
MARS le génie et la valeur.
Non, dit le maître du tonnerre,
Vous pouvez garder vos présens;
Les dons que vous voulez lui faire,
Il les tiendra de ses parens.

CHARLEMAGNE; OR ROME DELIVERED.

AN EPIC POEM, BY LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

Several incorrect accounts of this work having found their way into the Newspapers, it has been thought that an authenticated statement of its plan would not prove uninteresting to the literary public.

The subject of the poem is the deliverance of Rome from the Lombards, by Charlemagne, and the establishment of the second Western Empire. With this, the author has mixed a description of the Warlike exploits of Charlemagne against the Saxons and Huns, a representation of the Heathen Worship of the Saxons, and the conversion to the Christian Faith, of their Leader, Witikind, who is regarded in History as the ancestor of the third Dynasty of French Kings. The excesses of the Greek Iconoclasts, the civil and Military habits of the Moors in Spain, and the achievements of Roland, and other Knights, are likewise introduced in the work.

The machinery of the Poem has nothing in it of Pagan Mythology, but is founded entirely on the Catholic Creed. All the principal ceremonies of that religion are successively introduced into the course of the narrative, and made subservient to its developement.

The Poem is of considerable length, and is divided into 24 Cantos. Its composition, and the prosecution of the various studies connected with it, have formed the chief occupation of the author during seven years, which have elapsed since he retired from public life. They continue to engage him at present, and it is hoped, that many months will not elapse before the Manuscript is brought into a fit state for the Press.

Mr. ROGER O'CONNOR.—This Gentleman, as we mentioned on Thursday, was tried before Lord Norbury, at the Meath Assizes, held at Trim last week, together with Mr. Roderick O'Connor and Peter Hayes, for assaulting Henry Ogle. The assault was positively sworn to by the prosecutor and another witness, who were, however, contradicted by some of the witnesses for the defendants swearing that the prosecutor was the first aggressor, but some curious circumstances took place in the course of the trial. Two of the witnesses for the defendants swore that the prosecutor had said, is not this a terrible thing, that he, Roger O'Connor, should be such a tyrant: but I will let him know I have a friend—my Lord Norbury is a friend of mine, is an intimate friend of mine, and a sworn enemy to Mr. O'Connor; and if it is left to the decision of my Lord Norbury, and a Jury of Trim, by the maculate farmer he will never get his rent, for they will make wrong right, and right wrong. The prosecutor, on being interrogated, declared this to be entirely false. The jury retired for about an hour, and then returned a verdict—Roger O'Connor, Esq. and Peter Hayes guilty; Roderick O'Connor, Esq. not guilty.

Mr. Roger O'Connor begged leave to address the Court. He said the verdict just given reminded him of a verdict given against him on a former occasion, in a civil action, tried in the same Court-house, before his Lordship, in which the verdict was not only against the evidence, but against the charge of the Noble and Learned Lord. The verdict of this day was a proof of the testimony which charges Mr. Ogle with having said, that he could not have justice from a Trim Jury—and he now felt that justice was not be had for him in the county of Meath.

Lord Norbury said, he would not listen to such a charge against the Jury; they had always shewn themselves the protectors of the peace and liberty of the subject, and had executed their duty this day with a conscientious adherence to the evidence given, and with a merciful attention to the case of the younger O'Connor, whom they had acquitted, and in doing which, they had done right; as to any imputation on his Lordship himself, that was below his resentment. Though not of the nobility of the country, he was as proud as any Lord that had a title, and he could not condescend to vindicate his conduct from malignant and unfounded imputations.

Mr. O'Connor said, he alluded to his Lordship's conduct heretofore in the House of Commons, when Attorney General; to that conduct he imputed the partial treatment he had received: it had poisoned the opinion of the people against him: it had affected him in his character and in his dearest interests. But, however, he thanked the Noble Lord for the patience with which he had attended to the trial, and permitted him to expend so much time.

Lord Norbury replied, that when the history of the year 1798 came to be stated to posterity, he had no doubt but the Attorney General of that day, would appear as deserving the thanks of the country.

Mr. O'Connor.—True, my Lord, for your satisfaction, I tell you I am writing that history.

Lord Norbury said, that what he had said did not relate to Mr. O'Connor, but to his family, which had been troublesome, and disturbers of the peace.

Mr. O'Connor.—Your Lordship alludes, I presume, to my brother, now absent in France, with whom Government capitulated, and permitted to go abroad.

Lord Norbury.—I will hold no further conversation with you, Mr. O'Connor: let the gentlemen be taken into custody, we will consider of the sentence.

Mr. Connor was sentenced to be confined one month, and Mr. Hayes one fortnight.

THE SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND FOR PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.

On Thursday last, the Friends of this Institution held their Anniversary Meeting at the London Tavern, when the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Breadalbane was in the Chair.

Among those who were present we noticed particularly the Right Hon'ble Lord Seaforth, Hugh Innes, Esq. M. P. and John Peter Grant, Esq. of Rothiemurcus. The testimony given by these Gentlemen to the Excellence of the Society, and its effects upon the minds & morals of the Peasantry of the North, is valuable as coming from men of the most enlightened minds, and occasionally resident in the district where its labours are carried on.

The business of the evening was conducted in a manner that reflected the highest honour on the Gentlemen in the Stewardship—giving the utmost satisfaction to all who were present, and affording essential assistance to the objects of the Charity.

The Society maintains about 200 Schools planted in various districts in the Highlands and Islands, in which there are about Sixteen Thousand Children daily receiving instruction in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and in habits of Industry. Their minds are there prepared for the active duties of this life, and embued with those principles and feelings connected with their Happiness through Eternity. "From these Schools (said the noble Chairman) have issued many, who in consequence of their Education have signalised themselves, in the field and on the ocean, as the defenders of their Country; and to their influence is to be attributed, much of that spirit of Patriotism and independence, and those habits of Religion, morality and order, by which the Peasantry in the Highlands are so justly celebrated."

From the management and result of the Meeting the friends of the Society are glad to think that it is rising to that notice in the Metropolis which the interests of so many thousand Children have a claim to; and there is little doubt that as soon as its nature and benefits are sufficiently known, it will be honoured with that extensive and liberal Patronage which it deserves.

The Directors have but one wish, that its finances were so ample, as to enable them to grant the numerous and earnest applications made to them from various quarters for the increase of their Schools. And it is gratifying to add, that the Subscriptions on Thursday evening were of that liberal nature as mark the feeling which the Institution is awakening in the public mind.

STAFFORD ASSIZES.

Last week, an action for defamation was tried, in which Miss Mary Grindey was plaintiff, and John Dale the defendant, who was charged with having spoken words insinuating that the lady had been somewhat too liberal in her favours to a person of the name of R——, in consequence of which she lost all prospect of marriage with a young man to whom she was engaged.

Mr. Jervis opened the plaintiff's case.

The words were then proved; after which a witness of the name of Thomas Fallows was called, whose humorous cross examination by Mr. Dauncey kept the Court in a roar of laughter. He said that in October last he was at a wake, at which the plaintiff and R—— were present; and whether it appeared that the plaintiff had gone, accompanied by a tall figure sent to protect her virtue. In one room of the house in which they were assembled, there were cards, and in the kitchen dancing. The Lady was seated by the fire side in the kitchen conversation with a Mr. Stone. The witness addressed her, "Will you take a dance, Miss?" "No, Sir (she answered), I am engaged talking to Mr. Stone about my father's affairs." "I was a dry subject, was it not (asked Mr. Dauncey), and required some moisture? Did not the lady now and then wet her whistle?" "For certain she was drinking rum and water" (said Fallows). "And puffing away, too, was she not? Did nothing reach her mouth but the rum and water? Did no smoke issue from it." "Yes, she had a pipe, and was smoking." "And how long did she stay there?" "She continued in the kitchen awhile, and then went out, being hot." "O! said Mr. D. "she had drunk too much Canary, had she, and that's a marvellous searching wine; she was hissing hot, was she?" The witness misunderstood him, and said, "kissing hot; perhaps so." He went with her to the door to buckle his friend R——'s suit to her, who he thought had a mind of her, and that she would do well for him. "What, (asked Mr. D.) she had the coin, has she? the coriander, perhaps, as you call them in this country? I mean a woman of property; (the witness not appearing to understand the question). "Yes, she had some property." "And what became of her after she had gone to the door?" "She went back to supper." "To supper! (exclaimed Mr. D.) and so after drinking rum and water, and smoking four hours in the kitchen, she went to supper?" The witness said she returned to supper between nine and ten o'clock; that there was a large party of men and women; that he did not observe what the lady drank at supper: she was a woman of credit and fortune, and he advised R—— to pay his addresses to her. He did not see that the great man who was sent to attend the lady to the wake was any way attentive to her.

The Lady's intended care spose, George Martin, was next called, who proved that he had paid his addresses to her for eleven or twelve years, during the whole of which time she had been unkind; that the day after the wake he went to her father's house to keep her company, when for the first time she agreed to marry him at the Christmas following. That he refused to marry her on account of the words spoken by the defendant, and that he was a man of about 1,500l. or 1,600l. In cross examining, Mr. D. asked if she was stone hearted, then, till the day after the fair?" Yes, (he replied,) she was never in the mind till then." "Why, man, the siege of Troy was not so long as your's, (said Mr. D.); the lady must have possessed some admirable qualities, perhaps you liked her smoking?" He answered, that he did not care about it. "And what stuff had she?" He knew nothing about her stuff. "Her age? She was tickling up to about 40, was she not?" He said that he had known her eleven years, and she was a woman grown when he knew her first. "She is now, then, no chicken?" The witness replied, that she must be about 30. It was then contended on the part of the defendant, that, as the words were spoken on the morning after the wake, and there was no evidence of the lady having given her consent to marry the defendant at that time, the plaintiff should be called; on the other hand, the defendant's counsel argued that it was to be presumed, from the long courtship which the lady had intended to marry him. The Learned Judge, however, directed that the cause should go to the Jury. Mr. Dauncey then addressed the Court.

The Learned Judge stated, that as the foundation of the action was, that at the time the words were spoken the marriage had been agreed upon; if the Jury should be of opinion that the plaintiff had not consented to it till after that time, the defendant was entitled to a verdict, and after a few minutes consideration, a verdict was found accordingly.

VERSES WRITTEN IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

AFTER THE FUNERAL OF

THE RIGHT HON'BLE CHARLES JAMES FOX,

OCT. 10th, 1806.

BY SAMUEL ROGERS, ESQ.

Whoe'er thou art, approach, and, with a sigh,
Mark where the small remains of Greatness lie!
There sleeps the dust of Him for ever gone;
How near the Scene where once his Glory shone!
And, tho' no more ascends the voice of Prayer,
Tho' the last footsteps cease to linger there,
Still, like an awful Dream that comes again,
Alas, at best, as transient and as vain,
Still do I see (while thro' the vaults of night
The funeral-song once more proclaims the rite)
The moving Pomp along the shadowy Isle,
That, like a Darkness, fill'd the solemn Pile;
The illustrious line, that in long order led,
Of those that lov'd Him living, mourn'd Him dead;
Of these, the Few, that for their Country stood
Round Him who dar'd be singularly good;
All, of all ranks, that claim'd Him for their own;
And nothing wanted—but Himself alone!†

Oh say, of him now rests there but a name;
Went, as He was, to breathe ethereal flame?
Friend of the Absent! Guardian of the Dead!
Who but would here his sacred frowns shed?
(Such as He shed on NELSON's closing grave;
How soon to claim the sympathy he gave!)
In Him, resentful of another's wrong,
The dumb were eloquent, the feeble strong.
Truth from his lips a charm celestial drew—
Ah, who so mighty and so gentle too?

What tho' with War the madding Nations rung,
'Peace,' when He spoke, dwelt ever on his tongue!
Amidst the frowns of Power, the tricks of State,
Fearless, resolv'd, and negligently great!
In vain malignant vapours gather'd round;
He walk'd, erect, on consecrated ground.
The clouds, that rise to quench the Orb of day;
Reflect its splendour, and dissolve away!

When in retreat He laid his thunder by,
For letter'd ease and calm Philosophy,
Blest were his hours within the silent grove,
Where still his god-like Spirit deigns to rove;
Blest by the orphan's smile, the widow's prayer,
For many a deed long done in secret there.
There shone his lamp on HOMER's hallow'd page.
There, listening, sate the Sire and the Sage;
And they, by virtue and by blood allied,
Whom most He lov'd, and in whose arms He died.

Friend of all Human-kind! not here alone,
(The voice, that speaks, was not to Thee unknown)
Wilt Thou be miss'd.—O'er every land and sea
Long, long shall England be rever'd in Thee!
And, when the Storm is hush'd—in distant years—
Foes on thy grave shall meet, and mingle tears!

* Venez voir le peu qui nous reste de tant de grandeur, &c Bossuet. Oraison funèbre de Louis de Bourbon.

† Et rien enfin ne manque dans tous ces honneurs, que celui á qui on les rend.—Ibid.

‡ Alluding particularly to his speech on moving a new writ for the borough of Tavistock, March 16, 1802.

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